

(3) The Magen David Adom Society is the national humanitarian society in the state of Israel.

(4) The Magen David Adom Society follows all the principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

(5) Since the founding of the Magen David Adom Society in 1930, the American Red Cross has regarded it as a sister national society and close working ties have been established between the two societies.

(6) The Magen David Adom Society has used the Red Shield of David as its humanitarian emblem since its founding in 1930 for the same purposes that other national Red Cross and Red Crescent societies use their respective emblems.

(7) Since 1949 Magen David Adom has been refused admission into the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement and has been relegated to observer status without a vote because it has used the Red Shield of David.

(8) Magen David Adom is the only humanitarian organization equivalent to a national Red Cross or Red Crescent society in a sovereign nation that is denied membership into the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

(9) The American Red Cross has consistently advocated recognition and membership of the Magen David Adom Society in the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

(10) The House of Representatives adopted H. Res. 464 on May 3, 2000, and the Senate adopted S. Res. 343 on October 18, 2000, expressing the sense of the House of Representatives and the sense of the Senate, respectively, that the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement should recognize and admit to full membership Israel's Magen David Adom Society with its emblem, the Red Shield of David.

(11) The Secretary of State testified before the Committee on the Budget of the Senate on March 14, 2001, and stated that admission of Magen David Adom into the International Red Cross movement is a priority.

(12) The United States provided \$119,230,000 for the International Committee of the Red Cross in fiscal year 2000.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that—

(1) the International Committee of the Red Cross should immediately recognize the Magen David Adom Society;

(2) the Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies should grant full membership to the Magen David Adom Society immediately following recognition by the International Committee of the Red Cross of the Magen David Adom Society as a full member of the International Committee of the Red Cross;

(3) the Red Shield of David should be accorded the same protections under international law as the Red Cross and the Red Crescent; and

(4) the United States should continue to press for full membership for the Magen David Adom in the International Red Cross Movement.

SEC. 742. SENSE OF CONGRESS URGING THE RETURN OF PORTRAITS PAINTED BY DINA BABBITT DURING HER INTERNMENT AT AUSCHWITZ THAT ARE NOW IN THE POSSESSION OF THE AUSCHWITZ-BIRKENAU STATE MUSEUM.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Dina Babbitt (formerly known as Dinah Gottliebowa), a United States citizen now in her late 70's, has requested the return of watercolor portraits she painted while suffering a year-and-a-half-long internment at the Auschwitz death camp during World War II.

(2) Dina Babbitt was ordered to paint the portraits by the infamous war criminal Dr. Josef Mengele.

(3) Dina Babbitt's life, and her mother's life, were spared only because she painted portraits of doomed inmates of Auschwitz-Birkenau, under orders from Dr. Josef Mengele.

(4) These paintings are currently in the possession of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum.

(5) Dina Babbitt is unquestionably the rightful owner of the artwork, since the paintings were produced by her own talented hands as she endured the unspeakable conditions that existed at the Auschwitz death camp.

(6) The artwork is not available for the public to view at the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum and therefore this unique and important body of work is essentially lost to history.

(7) This continued injustice can be righted through cooperation between agencies of the United States and Poland.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—The Congress—

(1) recognizes the moral right of Dina Babbitt to obtain the artwork she created, and recognizes her courage in the face of the evils perpetrated by the Nazi command of the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp, including the atrocities committed by Dr. Josef Mengele;

(2) urges the President to make all efforts necessary to retrieve the seven watercolor portraits Dina Babbitt painted, while suffering a year-and-a-half-long internment at the Auschwitz death camp, and return them to her;

(3) urges the Secretary of State to make immediate diplomatic efforts to facilitate the transfer of the seven original watercolors painted by Dina Babbitt from the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum to Dina Babbitt, their rightful owner;

(4) urges the Government of Poland to immediately facilitate the return to Dina Babbitt of the artwork painted by her that is now in the possession of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum; and

(5) urges the officials of the Auschwitz-Birkenau State Museum to transfer the seven original paintings to Dina Babbitt as expeditiously as possible.

SEC. 743. SENSE OF CONGRESS REGARDING VIETNAMESE REFUGEE FAMILIES.

It is the sense of the Congress that Vietnamese refugees who served substantial sentences in re-education camps due to their wartime associations with the United States and who, subsequently, were resettled in the United States should be permitted to include their unmarried sons and daughters as family members for purposes of such resettlement.

SEC. 744. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO MEMBERSHIP OF THE UNITED STATES IN UNESCO.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was created in 1946 with the support of the United States as an integral part of the United Nations systems, designed to promote international cooperation and exchanges in the fields of education, science, culture, and communication with the larger purpose of constructing the defense of peace against intolerance and incitement to war.

(2) In 1984, the United States withdrew from membership in UNESCO over serious questions of internal management and political polarization.

(3) Since the United States withdrew from the organization, UNESCO addressed such criticisms by electing new leadership, tightening financial controls, cutting budget and staff, restoring recognition of intellectual property rights, and supporting the principle of a free and independent international press.

(4) In 1993, the General Accounting Office, after conducting an extensive review of UNESCO's progress in implementing changes, concluded that the organization's member states, the Director General of UNESCO, managers and employee associations demonstrated a commitment to management reform through their actions.

(5) On September 28, 2000, former Secretary of State George P. Schultz, who implemented the

withdrawal of the United States from UNESCO with a letter to the organization's Director General in 1984, indicated his support for the United States renewal of membership in UNESCO.

(6) The participation of the United States in UNESCO programs offers a means for furthering the foreign policy interests of the United States through the promotion of cultural understanding and the spread of knowledge critical to strengthening civil society.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the President should take all necessary steps to renew the membership and participation of the United States in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

SEC. 745. SENSE OF CONGRESS RELATING TO GLOBAL WARMING.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—The Congress makes the following findings:

(1) Global climate change poses a significant threat to national security, the American economy, public health and welfare, and the global environment.

(2) The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has found that most of the observed warming over the last fifty years is attributable to human activities, including fossil fuel-generated carbon dioxide emissions.

(3) The IPCC has stated that global average surface temperatures have risen since 1861.

(4) The IPCC has stated that in the last forty years, the global average sea level has risen, ocean heat content has increased, and snow cover and ice extent have decreased which threatens to inundate low-lying Pacific island nations and coastal regions throughout the world.

(5) The Environmental Protection Agency predicts that global warming will harm United States citizens by altering crop yields, causing sea levels to rise, and increasing the spread of tropical infectious diseases.

(6) Industrial nations are the largest producers today of fossil fuel-generated carbon dioxide emissions.

(7) The United States has ratified the United Nations Framework on Climate Change which states, in part, "the Parties to the Convention are to implement policies with the aim of returning...to their 1990 levels anthropogenic emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases".

(8) The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change further states that "developed country Parties should take the lead in combating climate change and the adverse effects thereof".

(9) Action by the United States to reduce emissions, taken in concert with other industrialized nations, will promote action by developing countries to reduce their own emissions.

(10) A growing number of major American businesses are expressing a need to know how governments worldwide will respond to the threat of global warming.

(11) More efficient technologies and renewable energy sources will mitigate global warming and will make the United States economy more productive and create hundreds of thousands of jobs.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States should demonstrate international leadership and responsibility in mitigating the health, environmental, and economic threats posed by global warming by—

(1) taking responsible action to ensure significant and meaningful reductions in emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases from all sectors; and

(2) continuing to participate in international negotiations with the objective of completing the rules and guidelines for the Kyoto Protocol in a manner that is consistent with the interests of the United States and that ensures the environmental integrity of the protocol.